

The Wheeling Intelligence.

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IT IS CONFIRMED.

The Chilean Government Makes a Very Full Apology.

MESSAGE FROM MINISTER EGAN

Officially Confirms the Associated Press' Exclusive News,

REGARDING CHILE'S CONCESSIONS.

And War Will Be Averted by This Government's Acceptance.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY,

Allows His Partisan Feeling to Get the Best of His Discretion--He Introduces a Resolution Which is an Unjustifiable Insult to the President and Indulges in Some Silly Insinuations--The Administration Could Not Possibly Have Known of the Apology When the War Message Was Sent to Congress, Despite the Kentuckian's Intimations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.--This government to-day received a long message from Minister Egan conveying an offer on the part of the Chilean government for settlement for all existing difficulties with the United States. The message confirms in every particular the statements made in the exclusive Associated Press dispatch received from Santiago last evening, which was in effect that Chile had agreed to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta, to withdraw its request for the recall of Minister Egan and to submit the Baltimore affair to arbitration of some neutral nation, or to submit the matter to the decision of the United States supreme court. Mr. Egan states these propositions at greater length than the press dispatch, but the exact additions cannot now be ascertained. There is reason to believe, however, that the Chilean government not only offers to withdraw the offensive note, but, in addition, offers to apologize for it. It also agrees to the position taken by the United States in regard to the right of asylum and the safe conduct of refugees. Mr. Egan's dispatch was submitted to the cabinet at its meeting to-day.

The entire question was discussed and it is understood that a difference of opinion was developed as to the propriety of accepting the offer without modification so far as it related to the submission of the question of Chile's liability for the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore to arbitration of a neutral nation or to the decision of the supreme court. Without reaching a decision the meeting adjourned. The President will doubtless communicate Mr. Egan's dispatch to Congress, but will probably not do so for several days, unless it is called for by the house or senate.

WILL BE NO WAR.

Mr. Breckinridge's Attack on the President a Foolish Break--No Grounds for It.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.--The confirmation of the report from Santiago that Chile will apologize has practically settled the issue as regards war. There is no one in an official position who now believes that war will result, and the trouble is regarded as being over. The Democrats are charging that the President knew of the forthcoming apology on the evening previous to sending his war message to Congress; that he knew that there was no necessity for the message, but transmitted it anyhow for political effect. These insinuations were conveyed in the resolution introduced in the house this morning by Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

It seems highly improbable that the President had any such information at the time alleged. In fact, it was not until a late hour this evening that confirmation of the original report was reported and if the President had knowledge as early as Sunday last his news facilities must be of an extraordinary character. The Chilean minister himself had no information respecting the expected apology before the message was transmitted.

ALL THE TALK.

The situation is the absorbing question of the hour, and until the public mind is allayed as to the probabilities of war, it is hardly likely that the people's representatives will settle down to the more sedate consideration of routine legislation. While Mr. Breckinridge's resolution was finally referred to the committee on foreign affairs, it was only done after the assurance of the members that the resolution would be reported back without delay in case its adoption seemed necessary to secure all information at hand on the subject.

There was manifested throughout the entire discussion of this question in the house to-day an almost beseeching desire on the part of the members of the foreign affairs committee to retain within its jurisdiction control of the Chilean situation and exercise in an untrammelled manner all the prerogatives of that committee. On the other hand, there was quite as plainly manifested the desire of the house in general to know all that diplomacy knows in this hour of the nation's crisis; and while the foreign affairs committee finally received the custody of the resolution, the desire of the house to give stern warning of the intention of the house to guard jealously all its prerogatives and be the supreme tribunal in the final consideration of the *casus belli*. Precedents, rules, and legislative formula excite but little reverence from the members of the house, who regard the situation as one of too great gravity to warrant the

wasting of a minute's time in deferential courtesy of the committee on foreign affairs.

SENSATIONAL RESOLUTION

Introduced by Mr. Breckinridge--A Silly Insinuation Against the President by a Partisan--Mr. Blount's Patriotic Reply.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.--There was a marked falling off in the attendance of the house this morning, both on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, from the committee on judiciary, reported and the house adopted a joint resolution removing the political disabilities of John B. F. Tamm.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Ky., asked for the immediate consideration of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform the house whether any answer has been received from our minister to Chile, Patrick Egan, Esq., or from the government of Chile, to the dispatch sent by the government of the United States to the Republic of Chile on January 21, and if so, from whom such answer was received, and at what time, and that he will communicate to the house all the correspondence between the government of the United States, its minister to Chile and the Chilean government not communicated to the Congress with the message heretofore sent in."

Addressing the house on the resolution, Mr. Breckinridge said Congress had recently received a message from the President concerning a question of peace or war under circumstances which in the nature of the case must be grave or the President would not have sent any message at all.

AN INSINUATION.

Now it appeared possible that the Chilean government did send an answer to a dispatch repeated in the message the President had sent. Congress knew the fact to be that on January 21 a dispatch was sent to the republic of Chile. He did not now criticize the President for not waiting until an answer had been received, or until time for such an answer had elapsed before sending the message to Congress. He did not make any criticism either on the haste with which the message was sent or on the language of the message pending consideration by that republic of its action on the dispatch of January 21. It must be remembered, however, that the language of that message to Congress could have been communicated to the authorities of Chile and might, if no answer had been made to the dispatch of January 21, affect the nature of the answer that that government would feel called on to make.

Therefore it was not too great a presumption to indulge in that a President of a great and free people, dealing with a free but feeble people, would not have used such language pending the consideration by Chile of its answer to that dispatch.

It was scarcely credible that the language (he would not say insulting, but so severe) used by the President, would have been used if he had believed that a friendly and sufficient response would have been made to the dispatch of January 21. It was, therefore, not impossible that he may have had some intimation of what the answer would be, and yet it was in such an unofficial and informal manner received by him as to justify him in not using it in his message. [Applause on Democratic side.]

WILL SUSTAIN OUR HONOR.

The power granted alone to Congress to declare war the President has put upon us. We must face it and so decide that on the one hand the honor and the dignity of the American people shall be upheld. No man in this house, no matter from what part he comes, nor from what section he may hail, but will at all hazards protect the humblest seaman that wears the American uniform, or guard at whatever expense the honor and glory of the American people. [Great applause.] It will be received by every honorable man in all the country that the honor, the glory, the dignity of the republic, the safety and security of its seamen, are safe in the hands of this Congress, but on the other hand war should be only as the last resort, especially so when the war must be with a republic, like us, anxious for liberty, desiring to maintain constitutional freedom, seeking progress by means of that freedom, and with the gravity greatly increased by the fact that that republic is in the midst of great internal trouble, having just overthrown a dictator while seeking for congressional liberty under constitutional guarantee.

All great men, all men who love liberty, will desire to hear and forbear with such people and such a state as long as our honor will allow us to bear and forbear with her. [Applause.] Therefore it is our duty to know all the facts. Let us say to the President: "At once give us the information; send to us that which has been communicated; let us have it before our opinions crystallize into convictions; before we become biased by the reading of this correspondence in which are insulting and bitter things; before our tempers are aroused by offensive utterances."

MR. BLOUNT REPLIES.

Mr. Blount, (Dem.) chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, in replying to Mr. Breckinridge, said: "Whether or not this house hereafter in its wisdom, and in view of the gravity of the situation in the matter of our relations with Chile, sees fit to consider that in secret session, at least it seems to me that at this time before the course shall have been considered at all there ought not to be thrust upon this house and the country, by any mode of procedure, a discussion of that situation. [Applause on Republican side.]

"There is great responsibility upon this house at this time. I trust that this resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign affairs and that every matter touching this question will be so referred.

"I assure the gentleman from Kentucky, and this house, that the committee will not be willing to report to this body without exhausting all the information to be gained from the correspondence." [Applause on the Republican side.]

NO MORE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Herbert then spoke for five minutes in opposition to Mr. Breckinridge's resolution. He was followed by Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, and Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, members of the committee

on foreign affairs, both representatives urging that the resolution be referred to the committee.

Mr. Breckinridge said he was surprised that a resolution which sought for nothing but information should have met the opposition it had. The resolution did not touch the merits of any controversy but between Chile and the United States. It did not criticize anybody, executive officer, or minister, or any one connected with the transaction. It simply asked for light.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, inquired whether the gentleman thought that the President, when he received the dispatch, would decline to communicate it to Congress.

"I think," replied Mr. Breckinridge, "that when the President of the United States receives this communication from the house he will not decline. [Applause on the Democratic side.] That is precisely the object of this resolution." Continuing, Mr. Breckinridge said that the gentleman who had spoken had no sense of the gravity of the crisis now upon the country deeper than he had himself. It was because he feared that war might be forced when it was not necessary for the honor of the American republic that he had offered the resolution.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, said: The power lay in Congress--not in the President--to say whether or not war should be declared. The executive could not compel this body to do anything but what it willed, and therefore he trusted that the house would proceed with deliberation and courage from the beginning to the end of this matter.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the resolution was then referred to the committee on foreign affairs with objection.

THOSE RULES.

Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, now called up the report of the committee on rules, containing the proposed new code of rules; general debate being limited to seven hours, Mr. Catchings made a brief explanation of the new code, stating that it was composed substantially of the rules governing the Fifth Congress, the modifications being in the interest of the dispatch of business and a retrenchment of public expenditures.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, criticized the proposed rules and extolled the rules of the 51st Congress. As far as the introduction of bills was concerned, the proposed change would result in a consumption of the time of the house, an annoyance to members and exceeding irregularity. He sarcastically congratulated the Democratic party on taking a step forward in advocating a rule, making it in order to call up for consideration a report from the committee on rules and pending the consideration the Speaker may entertain one motion to adjourn, but after the result is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion. He was glad to know that it had ceased to be tyrannical for that committee to present bills for the consideration of the house. But even this advance was one-sided. Under the proposed rules, whenever the committee on rules wished to cut off filibustering it could do so; and it was right that it should. But the majority of the house should at all times have the same right. Under the rule the minority might rule, except where the committee on rules took the initiative. The minority was sacred when it had the committee on rules on its side; and it was of no account when the committee was opposed to it.

Mr. Bowers, of California, criticized the proposed rules. His people wanted some appropriations for their harbors. If he understood the report of the committee aright, unless he could get a pull on the committee on rivers and harbors, he "was not in it" [Laughter.] Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, brought the debate back to the subject under consideration and entered into a critical analysis of the proposed rules; and Mr. Mills, of Texas, made a brief reply.

Mr. McKenna, of California, also addressed the house in criticism of the new code; and then the house adjourned until to-morrow.

THE ONE TOPIC

Of Discussion in Washington--A Surprising Concession Made by Chile.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.--The latest phase of the Chilean situation as described in last night's dispatch from Santiago was almost the sole topic of discussion among members of Congress to-day. There is a general feeling of relief on all hands at what was looked upon as the beginning of the peaceful ending of the controversy. There was considerable inquiry made as to whether or not the dispatch was reliable and in all details correct. Some members were afraid that later dispatches might modify the statements made in the Santiago dispatch and in absence of official information, many senators and representatives who were seen were expressing their views on the matter. The general consensus of opinion was that the answer submitted if authentic was satisfactory to the United States and all that could be demanded.

It was generally conceded that the proposition to refer to foreign arbitration or to the decision of the United States supreme court the entire Baltimore incident is a proposition which cannot well be rejected by this government. There is one point in the dispatch from Santiago, however, that is somewhat mystifying to all, and that is why the Chilean government should have found it necessary to recede from its request for the withdrawal of Minister Egan, since that was not one of the demands contained in the ultimatum of the United States. This is a concession which was not expected.

COMMANDER EVANS

Arrived at Callao With the Chilean Refugees--Gheradi Not Heard From.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.--Following is a translation of the cipher telegram received last night by the navy department from Commander Evans, dated Callao, Peru.

"The Yorktown arrived to-day. Refugees landed. Will be ready for sea as soon as coal. If the Yorktown is to remain here long enough I should like to give the men liberty. Delayed two days on account of fog off Callao."

No orders have been sent to Commander Evans in regard to his future movement, but they are probably being considered now by the navy department. He has no discretion about sailing and must await instructions. It is thought he will return to Valparaiso in a few days.

No orders have been sent to the Boston, which is also at Callao, and the chances are that she will be kept there

for the present. Nothing has yet been heard from Admiral Gheradi who was last heard from at Barbadoes, a week ago to-day. This is regarded as sufficient evidence that he is not merely cruising around among the West Indies where he could hardly sail for a week without striking a port, and it is generally accepted as a fact that he has either gone south to Montevideo or east to Gibraltar.

THE CABINET MEETING

Discusses the Chilean Matter--But One Member Absent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.--The cabinet met promptly at 11:30 o'clock to-day and devoted nearly the entire session to a discussion of the Chilean controversy. All the members were present except Secretary Foster, who is at Fortress Monroe. That the Chilean matter was under consideration is proved by the fact that a messenger from the state department brought about a dozen copies of the entire Chilean correspondence, printed in pamphlet form, to the White House about noon and they were taken into the cabinet room.

The Gazette Lets Loose.

LONDON, Jan. 26.--The *St. James Gazette* to-day publishes an article on the relations between Chile and the United States, which it heads "An Irish boss as a diplomat." It says among other things: "There is no creditable reason why the United States should fix the quarrel upon her little neighbor, Chile. The concessions that Chile has made on the question deprives the United States of all justification for bullying. There is no doubt that the United States can, if she pleases, imitate Russia's dealings with Bulgaria; there is no dread to check her, but if this course is followed we shall know that the big ignorant democracy can be as insolent and domineering as the vast semi-asiatic despotism."

CHAMPAGNE CORKS

Popped an Accomplishment to a Hill Room Banquet in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.--Two thousand Democrats grasped the hand of New York's junior senator to-night and amid the popping of champagne corks and the merry clink of crystal David Bennett Hill listened smilingly to many complimentary things said of him and to him. The occasion was a reception tendered him by the Manhattan club, and Democrats came from all over the state and even from other states, New Jersey congratulated the senator through Governor Abbot.

In a brief speech, after justice had been done to the excellent men prepared, Senator Hill said: "We have stormed and carried the citadel of Republicanism in this state and this year we will storm and carry the Republicanism of the country. Especially have we Democrats of New York occasion to rejoice. We have carried the legislature, we will soon have a new congressional apportionment, to be followed by a new state apportionment, and I hope soon to sit in the United States senate with a Democratic colleague."

It was after midnight when the lights were turned down in the big marble house on Thirty-fourth street.

GREAT TROTTERS SOLD

Big Sale of Palo Alto Stock by Senator Leland Stanford.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.--One of the greatest auction sales of blooded trotting stock ever held in this country was begun in the American Institute this morning, when Senator Leland Stanford disposed of a large number of his Palo Alto bred trotters, including children of the great Electioneer and full brothers and sisters of Sunol and Arion.

"The star sale of the morning was that of the brown colt of 1890, Baby McKee, a full brother of Arion, and a son of Electioneer, out of Manette, dam of Arion. The first bid was \$10,000, but it rapidly increased to \$25,000, at which price it was knocked down to J. S. Ferguson, of New York."

Other important sales were: Plover, two years, b. c., by Electioneer, Penelope, J. S. Ferguson, \$3,050. Del Paso, six, by Dexter Prince, Daisy D., John D. Hogg, Meadow, Pa., \$1,725.

A STARTLING HUMOR.

Report that a Steamer has Gone Down with All on Board.

CORUNNA, SPAIN, Jan. 26.--It is believed here that an unknown steamer with every soul on board was lost about the 19th of January off Cape Finisterre. A quantity of wreckage has been washed ashore in the vicinity of the cape, and vessels which have arrived here from the southward report having passed floating wreckage. Some of the wreckage consisted of articles that would be found only on a steamer.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

Brought Against a Wealthy and Prominent Farmer in Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 26.--H. H. Winans, a wealthy and prominent farmer politician and church member, was placed on trial to-day for burglary and arson.

For many months Venango county residents were terrorized by a gang of incendiaries and robbers. Finally a man named Jenkins was arrested and made a confession implicating Winans. His arrest caused a sensation and his trial has created great interest.

Will Reid Resign?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.--It is ascertained on the best of authority that Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the United States minister to France, is seriously contemplating resignation in order to resume his journalistic work. The state department, it is understood, has been advised to this effect.

Shot His Father.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 26.--Yesterday Jack Johnson, near Washburn, Granger county, gave his wife a beating. His boy John, aged 16, objected and finally shot his father. The father is dying to-day and the lad is a fugitive from justice.

Archbishop Langevin Dead.

FATHER POINT, QUE., Jan. 26.--Archbishop Langevin died this evening after an illness of twelve hours. The deceased was seventy-one years of age and was the first bishop of the Rimouski diocese.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Ohio Legislature Will Inquire Into the Bribery Charge.

MR. DAUGHERTY TO PUSH TO TRIAL

The Men Who Have Libelled Him. Senator Sherman Writes a Letter Commending the Move--He is Willing to Go on the Stand and Testify that Not One Dollar Was Spent by Him Illegally in the Senatorial Contest--A Committee Appointed, Consisting of Two from Each Party.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.--Representative H. M. Dougherty, of Fayette county, to-day asked the house that the charges be investigated that he had accepted a bribe of \$3,500 to vote for Senator Sherman in the senatorial caucus. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of four to investigate the charge and report to the house. The committee consists of two Democrats and two Republicans, Messrs. Beard and Koller, (Democrats), Strook and Heinlein, (Republicans.)

The following letter has been received by Mr. Dougherty bearing on the subject:

SENATE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I notice that you intend to push to trial some of the men who most unjustly libeled you and indirectly libeled me. I think so clear and strong a case of gross injustice ought to be punished if the law can furnish any relief, and I sympathize with you and will stand by you in the effort to reach the guilty parties.

No one can know better than I the frank, manly and disinterested course you pursued in the contest for the organization of the house and the election of senator, and no one can know better than I how false the imputation made against you was.

I am glad to say that in the whole contest I never used one dollar of money to corrupt or influence the vote or judgment of any member of the legislature, and that the charge that you received, or were to receive, \$3,500 or any other sum of money is absolutely false and malicious. Whenever you desire me to testify to this I will gladly do so. Very sincerely yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Big Fire at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 26.--The extensive plant of Borne, Strymer & Co., lubricating oil manufacturers, at Elizabethport, was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-night. An explosion of one of the stills occurred soon after the day force had left their work, and although the night men made use of the fire apparatus on the premises they were unable to check the progress of the flames. Loss, \$300,000; partly insured.

DELA GREEN DISMISSED.

The United States Commissioner Discharges Him From Custody.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 26.--The hearing of Dela Green, charged with misappropriating \$20,800 of the Muncy National bank funds, took place here this afternoon before United States Commissioner Bentley. United States District Attorney Walter Lyon, of Pittsburgh, appeared for the government. In rendering his decision Mr. Bentley said that, first, it had not been proven by the government that the money was ever in the vault, and even if it had been Mr. Green could not be held for it under the law of limitation. In the second place, the commissioner held that no evidence had been forthcoming to show that Mr. Green had taken the money or knew anything of its disappearance, and he therefore discharged him on the charges made.

A Pointer For West Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.--Both the Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies will have elaborate exhibits at the World's Fair. The coal display will be presented on a magnificent scale giving representations of the manner of hauling the products of Pennsylvania's vast coal fields from the mine to the market. Realistic scenes will be set displaying models of mines, the breakers, coal yards and shipping yards. Other interesting features of the display represent the rolling stock and the productions of some of the finest stretches of road bed. But few particulars of the Pennsylvania exhibit have been learned, although the company has decided to be represented at the fair. The authorities at Altoona will have charge of the principal features representing the mechanical department.

In Search of a Husband.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.--Commissioner of Immigration Rogers sent Mrs. Phillip Hahn to Pittsburgh yesterday where she claims her husband is, he having gone there 22 years ago. At that time he had emigrated from Germany, since which time his wife claims that he has been trying to obtain a divorce, promising her 4,000 marks. This she refused, and came over on the Ohio last trip and was detained by Mr. Rogers, who, after communicating with the inspector at Pittsburgh, learned that her husband had become a citizen and he straightway sent her on. She claims that her husband was married and will ask him to give her 15,000 marks.

Will Claim Indemnity.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.--John I. Riffin, of this city, a brother of the United States sailor killed by the Chileans, has engaged as counsel ex-Attorney General W. W. Kerr, to press an indemnity claim for his brother's death against the Chilean government. The amount of indemnity that will be asked has not been decided upon.

New Comes the Tag--of War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.--The Democratic state committee went into executive session in the Hoffman House promptly at noon to-day, and after thirteen minutes' deliberation, decided that the state convention should be held in Albany on Washington's birthday, February 22, when delegates-at-large to the national convention will be selected.

BIG FIRE AT COLUMBUS.

Flames Cause an Immense Loss at the Capital City of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.--The most disastrous fire that Columbus has ever experienced occurred this morning in the large block of buildings on the northwest corner of Rich and High streets. A small blaze started about 7:30 a. m. in the large building at the corner and before noon the entire block from Rich street to Walnut and from High to Wall had been gutted by the flames. The next building to go was the Metropolitan opera house building, the fire raging in the fourth story and working down rapidly, in spite of the efforts of the fire department to save it. The fire here first started on the portion of the building occupied by H. C. D. Goodman's leather store, and in a short time the entire building, including the opera house proper, was in ruins.

There were a number of thrilling and hair-breadth escapes, and with the large force of women employed about the building it is miraculous that the death roll does not mount up high. The shoe factory of Goodman's employs about 204 persons. These victims were driven out of the building by the fierce flames and had not even time to get any of their trappings, the fire spreading so rapidly.

Among the firms burned are: Zweiner's drug store, \$5,000; Gazette Printing Company, \$10,000; H. C. Gorman's shoe factory, loss \$50,000; Halliday & Higgins' shoe store, loss \$7,000; Isaac Eberlick, Metropolitan Opera House building, loss \$140,000; insurance \$100,000; wholesale liquor house of Steinhäuser, loss \$12,000; Staley & Morton's dry goods store, probably \$150,000.

THE POPE AND ITALY.

A Conference Looking to a Reconciliation--Leo's Successor.

ROME, Jan. 26.--It is learned from Vatican sources that a few days ago Cardinal Saracino Vonnuttelli had a long and grave interview with the Pope on the subject of a reconciliation between the Holy See and Italy.

The interview with the Pope lasted an hour and a half. The Pope promised to consider the arrangements proposed. Doubtless he will wait with a view to discovering the reason of these overtures of the Austrian court.

It is already known that Austria, supported by Germany, will endeavor to bring about the election of Cardinal Saracino Vonnuttelli as Leo XIII's successor to the Pontifical throne, and Mgr. Galamberti would be his secretary of state.

John Dillon's Statement.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.--Mr. John Dillon has written a protest against the attempts made by the Parnellites to prevent subscriptions being made to the fund for the benefit of evicted tenants. Mr. Dillon's letter was published to-day and in it appears the past year's balance sheet of the fund. This shows that there was expended 45,220 pounds, the proceeds of Mr. Dillon's American tour and Irish subscriptions.

Mr. Dillon says that since August last the McCarthyites have furnished 11,456 pounds to the fund, that sum being all the money received. There are, Mr. Dillon says, 7,500 persons who receive grants, requiring the sum of 3,000 pounds monthly.

The Xeres Outbreak.

MADRID, Jan. 26.--The leader of the anarchists who recently made such a bold and determined attack on the City of Xeres, and who was forced to disperse by the cavalry at that place being ordered out to assist the police, has been arrested. It is believed that the prisoner was not only responsible for the attack on Xeres, but that it was he who planned and led the raid on Bornes, a town, a short distance from Xeres, which was the scene of an anarchist demonstration a short time after the troubles at Xeres.

Paris Hospitals Crowded.

PARIS, Jan. 26.--All the hospitals of this city are so crowded with patients as a result of the epidemic of influenza that there is now no room for new sufferers, and the municipal authorities have been compelled to ask the government to permit the use of vacant barracks as temporary hospitals for the large number of afflicted persons seeking relief.

Salvationists Again Mobbed.

LONDON, Jan. 26.--There was a renewal of the trouble between the mob and the Salvation Army at Eastburn Sunday. The police were powerless to protect the members of the army from the onslaught of the mob, and a number of the "salvation lasses" were thrown down by their assailants. Many of them were quite severely injured.

The Stricken Russians.

LONDON, Jan. 26.--Advices received here from St. Petersburg show that thousands of peasants from the famine stricken districts have started for Siberia in the hope that they may better their condition.

Duchess Ludovico Dying.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.--The Duchess Ludovico, mother of Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, is prostrated with a severe influenza, complicated with pneumonia. She is in a dying condition.

Traffic Stopped.

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, Jan. 26.--Townsville, a seaport on Cleveland bay, Queensland, is inundated. A number of buildings have collapsed and railway traffic is stopped.

Deaths from Grip in London.

LONDON, Jan. 27.--The number of deaths attributed to influenza in London during the past week is 508. The general mortality shows a further increase.

Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 26.--Arrived--Tentonic, New York; Indiana, Philadelphia.

LONDON, Jan. 26.--Sighted--America, Virginia, Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.--Arrived--Aller, Bremen; Marcia, Brazilian ports.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.--For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair till Thursday; northwest winds.

TEMPERATURE TUESDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHIFF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 29.23 2 p. m. 29